Chancements.

WINTER GARDEN.
THIS EVENING-MERCHANT OF VENICE. Mr. E4win Baoth.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
THIS RVENING-THE BLACK CROOK-Great Parisienne Railes

WALLACK'S THEATER.
THUS EVENING-A DANGEROUS GAME. Mr. J. W. Wallack

KELLY & LEON'S MINNTERLS.
THIS EVENING - CINDER-LEON - MADAGANCAR BALLET

THIS EVENING-M. HARTZ, THE ILLUSIONIST. Protein

THIS EVENING-BENYAN TABLEAUX. Corner Twenty third-st.

Business Motices.

AMERICAN (WALTHAM) WATCHES.

THE AMERICAN CONFLICT, Vol. II., is now

being delivered to all subscribers in this city and Brooklen, by Jours Being delivered to all subscribers in this city and Brooklen, by Jourse Aline to that Thompson, Agent, who has an office at No. 172 William et. A line to that Thompson, Agent, who has an office at No. 172 William et. A line to that

address will receive prompt attention. All who want the work (both rodgmes) may obtain it by applying or writing as aforesaid. Office hours, to I o'clock doily. Agents desiring to canvass in New York or Brooklyn

We have frequently heard Mothers say they

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of the child natil it had finished with the teething slege, on any considers

Gou whatever. It gives an infant troubled with colic pains quiet sleep,

and its pareats nubroken rest at night. Thirty fire conts a bottle. Be

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THEOAT AFFECTIONS .- A Physician writing

All others are base imitations.

OLYMPIC THEATER.
THIS STRENTS OF NEW-YORK.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.
THES EVENING-LA FAMILLE BENOITO.

Convention. Democratic State Conventions dis-

THE TARIFF IN THE HOUSE. thank him, for his efforts yesterday to obtain the passage of the Tariff bill by the present Congress. His proposition to refer the Senate

may very easily be prevented from considering it at once; and we regret that every man in freedom which will secure the greatest amount Democratic politicians, who held office under the House who sincerely desires to protect the industry of his country did not grasp this opportunity of ending the debate and securing

> may pass this session. The vote against Mr. Morrill's motion, 84 yeas to 86 nays, by no means implies opposition to the Tariff itself; for all the Pennsylvania, and some of the Maryland and New-York members who voted in the negative, will be registered in the affirmative when the main question has to be voted on. The only difficulty is in obtaining a vote on the bill in some shape, in any shape, and that diffispirit of concession. If difference on details

THE BANKRUPT LAW.

We have been surprised at the lingering prothe polls. We do not believe it. At all

It is of to use to deny that in the old counrepresenting a vast money value, which are not objects of barter and sale; while in this country the whole movable and immovable

constantly aid forever changing hands. Being thus the greatest of bargaining and general and uniform law applicable to this

enforce the one engagement in a hundred which is not met. And again, that so gigantie and innumerable are the trading operations of portion of defaults is sufficient to create a kept at its full measure of development. proportion of unfulfilled obligations, is but the weight of a feather, after all, upon the aggregate transactions of such a trading country as this. And, as was argued in the Senate the other day, it is by no means certain that it left to stand on the basis of honorable obligas tion. But this is a long way in advance of any position for which we contend. We hold only that debt should run against property merely; and that, whenever and wherever the debtor surrenders all he has to his creditor, that secure the discharge of the debtor. We hold this to be perfectly sound in principle, and the

are capable. So much for the general view of the case, which it would be easy to expand if it were growing into a resurrection of its long-drowned necessary. As to the specific measure now before Congress, it is enough to say that the bill and bankers do not mean to succumb to the has been drawn and matured by skillful and careful hands, and passed by the Senate after them give us a National Convention and tell an exhaustive discussion, and if any bankrupt us what they do mean. bill can be made satisfactory, it would seem that the one before Congress ought to be so. We sincerely hope that it may be got through without fail at this session, and we do not beany account, at its passage.

enterprising people as ours, the relief and the

WHY OUR CITY NEEDS A BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS.

The Legislature, it is expected, will soon act decisively upon the bill creating a Board of room for a long article in its favor; so here is a short one:

I. Experience in other cities has proved the utility of such a Board. London has one; so has Chicago; and their operation has dispelled all doubts of their value.

H. This, like every other City, has many different departments, each of them buying, holding, and improving property on behalf of the community. One of them may have property to sell which another wants to buy; one may tear down or sacrifice a structure which would be just adapted to the pressing need of another. What we need is a Board providing and controlling all the structures needed for Municipal purposes, and shifting them from one use to another as the public interest shall dictate. Often, two diverse uses can be subserved by one structure at far less cost than would be required for two buildings erected by two independent Boards.

III. If any one should say, "Let the City effect this reform for itself," we answer that she cannot; her charter does not authorize it; and her thieves will not allow it. Witness our new Court House, in constructing which at least the stunned ourselves by its revelations, we One Million Dollars have been stolen. That structure has been (partially) run up by the in support of the suggestions that the bonded Board of Supervisors-all chosen by popular warehouse system should be revised, so as no vote, one-half by either party.

IV. This bill rips up and crushes out several of the most gigantic and inveterate swindles the tax on it has been paid. imbedded in our Municipal system-Street- need we speak again of the folly of opening, and Street-fixing generally. Sternly administered, we believe it will save our taxpayers One Million Dollars per annum.

-We would like to say more, but have no room. We beg the Legislature to give us a Board of Public Works.

OUR BANKS AND BANKERS.

Some of the National Bank people complain that we do them injustice in classing them with those who desire to postpone resumption and incessartly. We are unquestionably the most inflate the currency still further. They allege invetente traders on the footstool. In other that they are as anxious for specie payments as anybody. We have not the least doubt of it. We know perfectly well that we have uttered the sentiments of all the sound financiers in the country in the views we have lately expressed. If we did not feel this, we should have a much poorer opinion of our best men than we desire to have or expect to have. We know that large numbers of our most pruto die on the place of service. But what dent capitalists and Bank managers have been American prince does not sell his palace? and dragged into our National Banking system against their will. They would have been glad to have kept out of it; they would be glad to be out of it; but circumstances are and have tries there are some things, nay, many things, been too strong for them. They see the bad company into which they have got; they recognize the set of the current which is drifting the whole body into courses they would be property of he nation is in the market, and is glad to shun, but which they feel powerless to control single-handed. They know as well as we do, and feel as keenly as we do, every trading people, we require above all others a financial misstep made by the speculators and

spoliators at Washington. It is needless to say we except this class from our animadversions when we speak of the action of the National Bank men and their customers. Were it not that we suppose that some of the weakest and wickedest of our banking concerns are right here in the City of New-York, we should feel inclined to except the great body of Eastern banks altogether. We believe that very generally they are in the hands of men of sound opinions. The difficulty is that, as Mr. Hooper recently remarked in Congress, banking on the basis of irredeemable paper is such a peculiarly profitable and fascinating pursuit that they are too apt to forget their principles in pursuing their inter-

We know of no better plan, for our really are really sound and conservative on the subject of the currency, nothing can be more conducive to their own credit and standing in the community, and to their own lasting interests, than for them to get together and declare their sentiments, and to arrest the growth of the odium which is beginning to attach to the whole body. By the assemblage of such a convention, we can at least divide the sheep from the goats. We can then all see who the "wild-cat" bankers are, and who are their backers. We are fast coming to a contest between the solveney and the insolvency of the country. And this beggarly resistance to resumption and at-

these altogether, nor indeed chiefly, that we mean this and nothing else. The sooner the place this question. We urge that, as a issue is precipitated, the sooner the battle will great trading people, ninety-nine hundredths be fought, and the sooner the victory will be of whose engagements are promptly met, with- won. A general Bank Convention could be out the application of any law whatever, we made the instrument of vast good. We trust it do not require rigorous and harsh methods to will be held, and, if the banks are not too graspingly intent on their illegitimate gains, we see no reason why it should not be.

By threatening, and besitating, and backward this country, that even this infinitesimal pro- policy in regard to resumption, the country is throwing away a most favorable opportunity formidable annual aggregate, which demands a to move in that direction. The great financial ready relief, in order that the enterprise and collapse in England has just passed away; and industry of the country shall be constantly the channels of capital are there full, and promise to remain full for one or two years to The loss and suffering occasioned by the slight come. Money is both plenty and cheap in every European market-more so than it has been these six years. It is to be had at 3 per cent, in any quantity, in London, in Paris, in Amsterdam, in Frankfort, and elsewhere. If this country were alive to its situation and its would work any real mischief, if all debts were true interests, it would seize upon this favorable financial condition to rapidly accelerate its steps toward specie payments. If we were to exhibit the proper resolution and energy to take advantage of the present state of things, we might do as much in the next six months toward resumption as, should be the end of the creditor's claim, and with an opposite condition of the market, it might take half as many years to achieve. Shall we be wise enough to avail ourselves only rule of action that will give to such an of our golden opportunity? Not if the "wild "cat" inflationists of the House of Representatives bear sway; not if the sound banks of National productive power of which they and bankers of the country sleep over it; not if we rest content with this miserable muddle of talk that we hear about the country's credit without an effort. If the sound banks proposed policy of indefinite suspension, let

THE WHISKY FRAUDS.

The report of the Committee on Whisky Frauds is printed on the second page. It does lieve that any regret will be felt hereafter, on not deal much with statistics. A few millions or so don't amount to much, and are not worth talking of. It is enough to say, in a modest way, that "at least seven-eighths of the entire 'amount of spirits manufactured under the present law have escaped taxation." What details could we expect of a Committee com-Public Works for our City. We cannot find pelled to make the sweeping assertion that "few, if any, of the large distilleries in the "United States, now in operation, are doing a le-"gitimate business?" It is rather an anti-climax after this to say that "of the 14,944,990 "gallons of spirits on hand and renewed on bond, there were on the 31st of December, 1866, 5,000,294 gallons unaccounted for, which should pay into the Treasury over \$10,500,000." Ten millions is but a trifle compared to the total swindle. Of \$100,000,000 the Government was cheated in 1866, by the evasion of the whisky tax alone, and while the first cost of the manufacture of whisky is from 30 to 40 cents a gallon, and the tax is \$2 per gallon, it is openly sold at \$1 50! Here are some of the little facts these five adventurous Congressmen had to deal with; and while there is no doubt of the enormous extent of the frauds, it is not strange that they found three months no time at all to find out who the swindlers were.

The very incompleteness of the report in these respects is proof of the value of its general recommendations. Confessing to be a litshall not say, at present, what should be said longer to encourage cheating, or that no whisky should be removed from the distillery till those parts of the law which made the inspector a salaried agent of the distiller, or which gave the Treasury Department the power to compromise cases of seizure for violation of the Revenue laws, for these the House has already repealed. There seems to be a practical wisdom in the opinion that the tax should be laid upon the capacity of the distillery, and not upon the quantity of spirits actually distilled which is always difficult to discover, especially when inspectors are blindfolded with greenbacks, and distillers laugh at perjury. We can only say that the report is creditable to the five gentlemen who made it, and discreditable to the distillers and inspectors who helped them, and that it is impossible to say whether the reading of so much unlawful whisky ought to sober the public mind with grief for the money that is gone, or intoxicate it with rage at the men who have got it.

Gov. Bramlette officially apprises the Legislature of Kentucky that "lawless bands of men, who set themselves up as 'regulators,' and execute 'Lynch law,' are burning houses, breaking jails, committing marders and other outrages, in that State, especially in Boyle, Marion, and 'the adjoining Counties." The Counties named

vote as follows: Lincoln, McClellan Total Dem.

Royle 316 843
Marion 1410 1,074 129 532 28 1,119 -We presume no one doubts to which party the "regulators" belong.

Dr. ELIZABETH BLACKWELL will lecture on Thursday at the Historical Society's Hall for the benefit of the New-York Infirmary for Women and Children. Her lecture will be on "The Medical Education of Women in Europe and America." As an eminent physician, speaking for an institution that deserved as generous support as any we have, Dr. Blackwell will be heard, we trust, by an audience worthy of hes

cause and her ability. WILLIAM LEGYD GARRISON will speak upon National Affairs this evening, at the Brooklyn Academy

MUSIC.

The Monday matines concerts of Messrs. Severint and Pease offer us an average of clever music, with a few rarer morecaux at intervals, and are apparently enjoyed by a pleasant class of concertgoers. Yesterday's programme was not the best
selection that could have been made, as the excess of one kind of virtuoso music must have
been generally and tediously felt. It is natural chough that we should care little for Holberg, De Beriot, and their admirer, Mr. Pease, when
so many of them come together at once—and then
Mr. Pease had four pieces of his own in the programme, which was too much by half. We do not
include his cradle song for vicin and piano among
the superfluities. It is interesting as being meely
claborated, and as one of the most graceful of
his compositions—not abundantly inventive in
its accompaniment, however. It was interesting, too, because Miss Matilda Toedt's easy
bow gave to its strain a tone so sympathetic.
Another of Mr. Pease's compositions, the sweet
"Good Night", song of the Poet Aldrich, was less
happily given by Signor Severini—first, because the
surger had an unmistakable cold; and secondly because the music (pretty in the refrain, and neatly
ornamented, as most of Mr. Pease's compositions
are)
wanted inspiration. Well regret that Signor
Severini should have sung so pure a strain as "I's
"Aura Amorosa," from Mozart's Cosi fan Tulti, while
sufffering under so plain an indisposition. As it was
the Romanza was one of the most enjoyable parts of
the programme.

This evening Mr. Bergner's Concert will take with a few rarer morecaux at intervals, and are ap-

This evening Mr. Bergner's Concert will take

New-Dork Daily Tribune.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1867.

TERMS OF THE TRIBUNE.

Danly Tribung, Mail Subscribers, \$10 per annum. THIS EVENING-THE FARLY CIRCLE; Or, CON O'CAROLAN'S BURAM - CLISTOM OF THE COUNTRY. Mr. and Mrs. Except Williams SEMI-WERKLY TRIBUNE, Mail Subscribers, \$4 per an. WEEKLY TEIBUNE, Mail Subscribers, \$2 per annum NEW-YORK THEATER
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BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

DAY AND EVENING—CHRISTIAN MARTYRS—TWO HUNDERS THOUSAND CURIOSITIES—VAN AMBURGH'S COLLECTION OF WILD ANIMALS. TO CORRESPONDENTS. No native can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is tended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer-not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for BOWERY THEATER.
THIS SYENING - O'NEAL THE GREAT - THE EXILE'S DAUGUTES. Mr. W. H. Whalley, Miss Fanny Herring. his good falth. All business letters for this office should be addressed to "Tun Tain-

unn. Nem-York. We cause undertake to return rejected Communications

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
THIS EVENING—SPRITE OF THE SILVER SHOWER—ACRO-BATIC AND EQUESTRIAN FEATS. New-York Circus Troupe. The Report of the Investigating Committee of the House of Representatives on the Whisky Fravds, the Court Reports, containing the Fer-nando Wood Lease Case, City and Brooklyn News and the Money article will be found on the second page, and the Markets on the third page. STEINWAY HALL.
THIS EVENING-MR. F. BERGNER'S ANNUAL CONCERT. Miss
edits Stering, Mr. S. B. Mills, Mr. Theo. Thomas, &c.

The River and Harbor Appropriation bill THIS EVENING—DE HEBBARD'S POPULAR LECTURES ON THE LANS OF HEALTH. passed in the Senate yesterday, and now goes to the House for concurrence in amendments.

A bill to regulate the disposition of proceeds FIFTH AVE. OPERA HOUSE.

THIS EVENING THE BLACK CROOK—THE GREAT OCKAN THIS EVENING THE BLACK CROOK—THE SEAT OCKAN TOO, DAVID OF THE SEAT O from fines and forfeitures under the Customs laws has been passed in the Senate, and now goes to the House. We print it in full.

Log. Dancing, etc.

EXRIBITION OF PAINTINGS.

DAT AND EVENING-Resa Bonbeur's "Horse Fair," etc., at Dorbo's Art Rossus, No. 545 Broadway.

De Hasas "Admiral Farragray First Passing the Forts at New Orleans," at Studio Building, No. 54 West Teath-st. The respondent's points in the case of "The People on the relation of Fernando Wood agt. Richard B. Connolly" (involving the Nassau-st. lease controversy) are given in full on our second page.

> The Senate yesterday took up the Niagara Ship Canal bill by a vote of 19 to 15; discussed an amendment providing that the act shall not take effect unless the State of New-York shall give its consent within two years; and adjourned without action.

> Our Washington correspondence gives some striking results of the Judiciary Committee's investigation of the subject of abandoned and confiscable property. Official reports from Louisiana show that more than fifty millions worth of this property were returned to Rebels, over existing decisions to the contrary.

That Gov. Brown of Georgia should sustain the Reconstruction plan of Congress will astonish the country-the South even more than the North. We accept it as proof that the coulers (though I am an M. D.) they answer all you claim for them." | Culmer thought of the Southern people begins to appreciate the fact that there is but one way to reunion-acquiescence in the law.

> Reports from Tsien-sin-the Chinese port from which, as recently stated, Chinese news now reaches us in 12 days-state that the Tycoon has been shot. The news will cause profound regret throughout the civilized world, for brief coon, he has earned for himself the reputation of a sincere friend of thorough reform.

Mr. Sherman introduced in the Senate yesterday a new Loan bill, which we elsewhere print. It provides for the consolidation of the national debt by the issue of bonds, payable semi-annually, principal and six per cent interest, in coin; taxed one per cent, the annual tax to be reserved from the interest, and deposited as a sinking fund for the reduction | Federal Government was, and is, a mere agent | earth. Let those who doubt or deny it, con-CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE.-The best ever of \$500,000,000, with interest at five per cent, discard or change his agent? How is Secession property, in this country, is for sale at one and redeemable in 20 years, is also authorized for the sole purpose of exchange for our six | Federal and State governments are alike agents, | soml property, whether it be ancestral homes offered for consideration only, at present.

> A dispatch from Berlin states that in the favor of centralization, while all the other nationalities desire the greatest possible autonomy, and consequently prefer the loosest pospossible confederation of the several crown lands to their consolidation into one empire. If, as the Berlin dispatch indicates, the non-German nationalities have agreed upon a common programme, the Germans are left in a decided minority. Being thus, stripped of their former power and influence, they will, of course, be strongly tempted to long for the reëstablishment of new bonds of union with the new German Confederation.

To-day the Legislature will again consider the various plans before it for the organization of the Constitutional Convention. We have little more to say, but what we do say we most earnestly mean-that the Republican majority, representing the people, knowing their wishes, understanding the nature of each plan, and the number of votes each plan can obtain, is bound to make a selection at once. Excuse for delay there is none. Nothing can be said that will change enough votes to affect a decision that has already been made. For ourselves, while we believe the division of 33 delegates between the parties, and the election of delegates by Assembly Districts, to be advisable, we have nothing more to urge on these points. All we ask is, that the Legislature should atone for its holiday by doing its work, and in regard to the Convention, the only work it has left to do it, is to pass a bill to-day.

Universal Suffrage is now a living, working fact in the District of Columbia. The colored man, North or South, has no surer promise, no stronger guarantee, of his birthright to suffrage than this at last incontrovertible fact. Colored men, without any exception as to class or kind, did vote yesterday in Georgetown for Mayor - that, too, peaceably and without hinderance, and for once with the Police on their side. Those who must advertise themselves as "White men," lest we should insult the Black man by mistaking them for something else, were deep in growling, hard swearing, and bad blood before the day was over; but we venture say that they have at last to accepted the situation, and in time will come to put a sensible, and, therefore, cheerful face upon the matter. Whether they will or won't, right and might just now mean very nearly one and the same inevitable thing in the District of Columbia. The Radical candidate for Mayor has been elected by 96 majority.

The House passed the Tax bill yesterday. Before pressing it to a vote some of the recommendations of the Committee appointed to investigate the Whisky frauds were wisely agreed to, and it is possible that the Committee was wrong in supposing that there would not be time in this session to thoroughly ments were adopted which require in- less appeal to his fellow Democrats, in behalf of But it is not upon such considerations as tempts at inflation, leading to bankruptcy, give another at Clinton Hall. tion meets to morrow. Gov. Geary has been led as temporary or permanent Chairman of the

spectors to give bonds in not less than \$5,000, forbid the compromise of claims of the Government against fraudulent distillers without the consent of the Judiciary, and allow informers to prosecute in the name of the United States, though the officers should refuse to do so. The distillers, however, succeeded in preventing the increase of the license tax from \$100 to \$500. In regard to the abolition of the Cotton tax, the argument of Mr. Morrill and the statistics Mr. Rollins presented convinced the House of the impolicy of such a measure. The Cotton tax of the Rebel States in 1866 amounted to but \$15,000,000, and all its other taxes to but \$4,000,000; by a vote of 65 yeas to 95 nays, the amendment was rejected, removing this small burden from the South, and leaving it only four millions of taxation against the hundreds of millions cheerfully paid by the North. A number of articles were added to the long free list, and the bill passed with out a division. The country can gain nothing by this revision of the Internal Revenue laws, except in regard to whisky; but should the bill become a law, it must lose much by the wholesale reduction of revenue it will make. \$75,000,000 Mr. Morrill admitted would be taken from the Treasury by this bill, and we do not believe that the relief to certain branches of industry will compensate for such

"CAN THESE DRY BONES LIVE!" Quite a number of dilapidated and seedy bygone Administrations, and would like to hold better offices under the next, have been urging Mr. August Belmont, Chairman of their National | a vote in both branches of Congress. Committee, to call a National Convention-as he was empowered at Chicago to do; but Mr. B. shrewdly refuses to comply. He is doubtless familiar with the anecdote of Bias, one of the Seven Wise Men of Greece, who, being at sea when a violent storm arose, and a decidedly hard lot of fellow passengers set up a vociferous discord of howling to the gods for rescue, begged them to hush their tumult, as the chance of coming safely to land gods oblivious of the fact that such characters were on board. Mr. Belmont doubtless feels the wisdom and pertinence of the old Greek's

Yet the utmost circumspection can but partially avail. "Murder will out;" and Treason is usually gifted with a perilous volubility. We defy any one to read any prominent Democratic journal for three months continuously, and not perceive that its editor's real belief is, that the Rebels in our late struggle were and down the Rebellion were the real Disunion party. Thus, The World characterizes those Members of Congress who were always opposed to Secession and its consequences as "Disunion," and does the same honor to the only party in Kentucky which never faltered in its fidelity to the Nation, nor urged any surrender to Treason.

caution.

-The Democrats of St. Louis have just held a meeting preliminary to a State Convention, and therein gravely resolved that the Federal Government is a mere agent of the States, and that as has been the Administration of the new Ty- any attempt of said Government to impair or abridge the authority of the States should be met and defeated. This is the precise doctrine whereon Secession (which Jefferson Davis officially pronounced merely "the "dissolution of a league") was based and justified. "I see no necessity for, no wisdom in 'Secession," said, in substance, Robert E. Lee, Alex. H. Stephens, and ever so many others; "but, if my State decides to go out, I shall go "with my State." So they went. And if the to be resisted, save on the assumption that per cent bonds held in Europe. The bill is creatures, or instruments, of the American People.

The present Constitution of Missouri restricts the Right of Suffrage to such Whites as can Austrian Diet all the non-German members swear that they gave no voluntary aid to the have united. The Germans of Austria are in late Rebellion; denying the elective franchise to Rebels and Negroes alike. This, the Democracy of Missouri consider all right so far as the Blacks are concerned, but a nullity so far as it affects Rebels. Hence it is by them Resolved. That every White man in Missouri of lawfu, age and sound mind has the right to vote, and should exercise that right at all hazards, and subject to all the consequences which an unlawful assumption of power might invoke.

This is either rebellion or nonsense-probably both. Apart from the Constitution, a White has no more right to vote than a Black; and when these Democrats declare that so many of them as have been Rebels shall vote " at all 'hazards," in defiance of their State Constitution, they in effect justify Blacks in doing the very same. In other words, they substitute Force for Law.

-The Democrats of Kentucky held their State Convention on the 22d inst. There was never a moment when Kentucky Democracy was not in sympathy with the Slaveholders' Rebellion, though individual members of the party were not. When President Lincoln called on the loval States for volunteer militia to aid in defending the threatened capital of the Republic, this was the response of Kentucky Democracy:

"FRANKFORT, April 16, 1861.

"Hon. Simon Cameron, Serretary of War:

"Your dispatch is received. In answer, I say emphatically that Kentucky will furnish no troops for the wicked purpose of subduing her sister Southern States.

"B. Magoffin, Governor of Kentucky."

Months elapsed before the first Kentucky regiment was organized-in Indiana-for the defense of the Union, though, four days previous to the above Democratic manifesto, the following telegram had flown all over the

"Logisville, Ky., April 12, 1861.
"Dispatches have come here to hold the Kenincky volunteer regiment in readiness to move at a moment's notice from the War Department at Montgomery."

And now Kentucky's Democracy assembles to nominate on its State ticket two Rebel colonels in onr late war: Hon. Wm. C. Preston, a Confederate leader throughout, having concluded to decline the Governorship, while Gen. John C. Breckinridge's name was hailed Gen. Preston was called out in a speech;

and of course he declared that "There is not a fair-minded man within the sound of my sice that does not feel that Kentucky has been peculiarly he creature of oppression and hamiliation during the ast six years. I was willing to do much to shield her rom the storm that threatened, and an willing, to day o do as much; but then, my words were all for action," (in the Confederate army, to wit.) And of course he protested against the action of Congress throughout, rejoiced that the late Democratic Legislature of Kentucky had restored to Rebels in the States further South "instant 'admission into the councils of the Nation." Of should be, when her Democracy chose a fighting Rebel to the only State office filled at her last election by forty thousand majority? When Rebel Colonels are thus chosen over Union Generals, who can say that there is any thing "offensive" in the term Rebel?

to be legitimate considerations.

Who ever heard of a Yankee having anything he weild not sell? And are we not all Yankees in this? What is New-York but a Jew shop? Is there anything in it that cannot be bough and sold, and that is n't bought and sold? We sell school-houses for taverns, cemeteries for newspaper offices, churches for shops. We trade in everything, and we trade countries, there is a limit to "operations" in property but here there is none. In other countries, there are some things you cannot | buy. You cannot buy a cathedral, nor a graveyard. The princes keep their palaces, and the nobles heir estates. The family plate and pictures are treasured, and the old family horse and the old family servant are suffered

with general and rapturous cheers. Of course, countries. Whyshouldn't we apply it in its widest him and his fellow Rebels the right to vote to the suffering experienced by the bankrupt. and hold office, and demanded for his fellow. There are many cases in which life is voluntacourse, he "could not recognize the name Rebel by birth a German, deliberately took the life "in an offensive sense in Kentucky;" and why of his own wife, a young woman of 25, and high authority for saying that "debt is bond-

OF THE SURAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

val dynama. 70 that Tableton.

serial Orders No. 3, by order of Lieut-Gen. Sherman, commanding unitiary division of the Missouri, authorizes Communding Generals to partners, whenever in their opinion it is demand necessary, to a visit on impaction in their Departments, and talleage for humans evidences will be authorized and paid in accordance with the regulation of the control of the device of a superior termining under the orders of a superior termining under the orders of a superior. onstruct as governing in the case of Journey's hereto-Department Commanders traveling on public duty

performed by Department Communication of the Regiment for the limits of their command.

Genet Brig. Gen. C. H. Fredericks, Lieutenant-Colonel 5th Regiment cans Reserve Corps, and Capt. F. W. Liedthe. 18th Regiment Veteran serves, have been unstarted out and homorably discharged the United for services, their services being no longer required, the former to date v. 19, 1869, and the latter, Jan. 7, 1867.

Freet Brig. Gen. Sidney Burtank has been resigned to duty as Assist; Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau for the State of Kentuckyl Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau for the State of Kentuckyl Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau for the State.

omnissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau for the State of Kenturky, set Bureau (Fen. J. C. Davis, who has been ordered to resume by a statistic. Brown Brig. Gen. R. C. Charg, Assistant Quartermastered, has been assigned to duty in Boston, to relieve Major J. McKine. Blog. Gen. S. E. Robbidd, Quartermaster-General's Department, on assigned to duty as Chief Quartermaster of the Department, on resigned to duty as Chief Quartermaster of the Department, on resigned Brown Col. J. C. Chandler, who is ordered to report to concending General of the Divinion of Missouri for assignment to

is 64th U.S. Colored Infantry, under command of Col. Mills, will the leave Washington for South Carolina having been ordered to

NAVY GAZETTE.

er vermynere to the Tribune.

If more thy Discharged.—A. Charg, Master; P. P. B. Shand; Acting Assistant Parmaster Athur Shley.

Forsymmetric Received.—Acting Applicant Surgeon Oscar H. Rives, and be in placed on leave of absence.

-Middipsean Chas. E. Storr.
-Middipsean Chas. E. Storr.
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LAND OFFICE REPORTS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—The Commissioner-General time Inad Office is receipt of returns showing an aggregate disposal of Joseph Feb. 25.—The Commissioner-General time Inad Office is receipt of returns showing an aggregate disposal of Joseph Feb. 25.—The Commissioner of the Inad Office of Oregon City, Oregon, 9.71 acres; Rosobury, Oregon, 9.71 acres; Rosobury, Oregon, 9.71 acres; Van Couver, Washington Territory, 740 acres. The Commissioner also received from the local office at Oregon, a last of selections of the State of Oregon, under the act of Congress granting lated to the face of Oregon to aid in the construction of a military road from Engene 197 to the casiera boundary of said States, amounting in the aggregate to Q. 100 acres.

FIRES.

STABLE BURNED IN BROOKLYN. At about 19 o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in the stable of Mr. John Fisher, corner of Carlton and Myrtle aves., Brooklyn. The building was entirely burned, and a horse that was stabled in it was also consenned. The loss will amount to about \$200-no insurance. AT TORONTO.

THI SURAPH TO THE TRIBUNG. Toronto, Feb. 25.—The large car-wheel works of & N. C. Scoville, on Espalanade et., were burned on storday night. Loss about \$5,000; no insurance.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H.

BOSTON. Feb. 25.—A fire broke out this forenoon in Portsmouth, N. H., in the store of Ferguson & Fry, on Congress-st. The store was in the building known as the 'Old Bell Tavern," and adjoining the new Congress block and Masons Hall. The fire communicated to the stores of Henry M. Clark on the east, and Chas E. Shedd & Co. on the west, totally destroying both stores. The office of the International Telegraph Company was in the latter. The goods in the stores were mostly removed. The loss is about \$10,000, which is mostly covered by insurance.

NNSYLVANIA TEMPERANCE CONVENTION. BENGHAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

ARIUSBURGH, Feb. 25.—The State Temperane

"You need not be ashamed of these boys who were with me. Don't discourage your son, who went away with your private approbation, though prudence may have prompted you to silence. Take back those Confederate boys, and let them see that they are not discarded; and, while I retire from the front, I want you to take my young comrades into your care. I beg you not to turn away your children. They have done nothing to be ashamed of. [Great applause.]"

-Mr. Belmont is quite right in not succumbing to the demand for a Democratic National play quite as much treason as the public is yet

ready to stomach. We thank Mr. Morrill, as the country will

amendments and those of the Committee on Ways and Means to a Conference Committee, should have satisfied all the friends of the measure, as it did satisfy those who are not willing to risk the general prosperity of the country to gratify the wishes of single interests. As modified, his motion was, it seems to us, unobjectionable, and the gentlemen who cared so much more for coal than for the country were short-sighted

in not sustaining it. It is all-important that the Tariff should be passed now; that it should not be postponed to a new Congress, which

Still, we have increased hope that the bill would be decidedly improved by keeping the culty should be easily overcome by a sensible

should prevent the passage of the bill, then there is no more reason to expect that the XLth Congress should do better than the XXXIXth. The Tariff bill originated with this Congress, it has been debated by it during two sessions, and by this Congress the people expect that it shall be made a law. Mr. Morrill announced his intention of pressing the bill today, and keeping it before the House till it is disposed of. He will keep his word. Will the are the true Unionists, and that those who put | Protectionists in the House keep their pledges to the country ?

> gress of the Bankrupt bill through Congress. We are, and have long been, totally unable to appreciate the force of the reasons which obstruct its passage. We are sometimes told it is an unpopular measure, and will meet condemnation events, we regard such objection as of the smallest account politically. But do those who deal in such objections know that there are two sides to this question? And that if there is a party against, there is a large party for a Bankrupt Law? And is not the force and activity of the latter the greater of the two? But we are content to believe these forces neutralize one another, without holding either of them

We are a great commercial nation. We are the greatest trading nation on the face of the of the debt. The issue of bonds to the amount of the States, why not? May not a principal sider the fact that everything in the shape of or newly-bought corner-lots, the household posessions of a revered ancestor, a man's new equipage and wardrobe, his watch, his jackknife; are not all in the market for a price? what Ameican noble does not hold his estate for a pric ?

phase of thenational life. Nobody can dispute this. Humanity revolts at the idea of not relieving misbrtune where possible, however caused. In recuing a drowning multitude, who refuses his hep because among them are thieves and burglars who ought to be drowned? A well guarded bankrupt law is not to be opposed because in relieving honest men and useful citizens, it sometimes relieves knaves also. You cannot efuse to enact a law of beneficence, because the unworthy may take advantage of it. save the innocent, though the guilty escape. Such is the sublime principle that underlies he criminal code of all civilized scope in our general legislation? Do not say that bankrupte; is not a case of life and death. It often is a case of life and death. There is nothing more agonizing on earth than the red hot pinchings of ruinous pecuniary misfortune to the man of pide, and sensibility, and high honor. And the loftier his character, the more delicate and refined his organization, the more infernal his tortures. There are many cases of this sort where death itself would be preferred rily taken to escape its pangs. It is not a month since an American physician of 30 years, then his own, because of the pressure of debts upon him which he could not pay. We have "age;" and to those who are under its chains, and have lingered long, and see no means of escape, it is a bondage of the most cruel kind;

solid and conservative banks and bankers to adopt, while the question of the policy of inflation is yet imminent, than to follow the Un-

derwriters of the country in their example of a National Convention in this city, to express their views and convictions. If it be a fact that a majority of our National Bank managers